

Languages in South Tyrol

Outline

- Sociolinguistic context
 - South Tyrol
 - Italian linguistic repertoire
 - German and German dialects
 - Ladin community

The context / South Tyrol

South Tyrol: Südtirol or Alto Adige



Sociolinguistic context / bilingualism

- Societal bilingualism
 - Two different languages (Kloss's Abstandsprachen)
 - Two ethno-linguistic communities with a different amount of individual bilingualism
 - Italian is the language of inter-ethnic communication

Context / bilingualism in two communities

«Pochi parlanti dell'entità presa in considerazione (Stato, territorio, regione ecc.) sono bilingui, e la comunità è divisa in due sotto-comunità tendenzialmente separate, ciascuna con l'uso (pressoché) esclusivo di una delle due lingue al suo interno.» Berruto (1995: 251)

Context / Brief historical description

- Until 1919 ST belonged to the Habsburg Empire
- 1919 Treaty of Saint-Germain: Fascism and Italianization
- 1939: “Option” (Hitler-Mussolini)
- 1946 Paris Peace Conference: Gruber-De Gasperi Agreement
- 1972 Autonomy Statute

Context / South-Tyrol: Linguistic repertoires

	German community	
H	<i>Standard German</i>	<i>Standard Italian</i>
M	<i>Umgangsprache (Bozner Deutsch)</i>	<i>Regional Italian</i>
L	<i>Tyrolean</i>	

	Italian community	
H	<i>Standard Italian</i>	<i>Standard German</i>
M	<i>Regional Italian</i>	
L	<i>Italian dialect (e.g. Venetian)</i>	<i>(Tyrolean)</i>

Context / The Italian side

- Italian (Bozen, Meran):
 - Standard (regional) Italian
 - Relics of dialects (mainly Venetian and north-eastern Italian dialects) Mioni (1990)

Context / The German side

- Between local dialect (Basisdialekt) and Standard German (Hochdeutsch):
 - Basisdialekt - dialect of the village
 - Verkehrsdialekt - a regional koiné
 - Unfeines Hochdeutsch (Umgangssprache) - a variety still regionally marked (colloquial German)
 - Hochdeutsch - standard (regional) German

Lanthaler (1997), Wiesinger (1989)

Context / Italian and German

Asking for street directions in Bozen and Brixen (Vietti, 2008)

A: scusi eh: lei sa dove c'è la via hartmann?

B: eh: sì però deve tornare indietro e andare su dall'altra parte

A: (ok)

B: adesso torna indietro e poi va un po: verso destra xxx e dopo subito a sinistra + va su arriva fuori su una strada + da lì va un po in giù e meglio che chiedi poi di nuovo

A: ok grazie + ciao

B: ciao



CP006

Context / Italian and German

Asking for street directions in Bozen and Brixen (Vietti, 2008)

A: scusi + eh lei mi può dire dove c'è la: talferwiese?

B: + talferwiese + il ponte tal- brücke talfsbrücke?

C: [arriva una donna] ja talfersbrücke

[parlano fra di loro]

B. eh ja eh: ++ am die: was sagen portici?

C. also + kommen Sie mit uns!

A: ja

C: immer + immer gerade aus und dann sie gehen auf die brücke

A: ah + und dann ist die talferwiese

C: ja dann die talferbrücke und rechts und links sind Talferwiesen

A: ah ok danke schön

C: bitte



CP010

Context / German and dialect

Asking for street directions in Bozen and Brixen (Vietti, 2008)

A: entschuldigung!

B: bitte!

A: wissen sie wo die brunogasse isch?

B: Jo + ist missn sie wiedo zrug + ähm in an eck + isch ein geschäft des hoast
rienzner + des isch zui und stott des geschäft isch an theatergruppe + steht
af der af der af der fenster und do eini wo das kassianeum isch

A: danke

B: also do untn die erste strosse links a kloane gosse.

A: danke schön

B: bitte



CP004

Context / German and dialect

Asking for street directions in Bozen and Brixen (Vietti, 2008)

A: entschuldigung + kannasch du mir bitte sogn wo is acquarena isch?

B: jo sem musche do ogn gien und noar links + und nor + awin in die stodt inne nocha sem siecht man aso an groassn Parkplotz und nor isch eigentlich glei is acquarena

A: aso + obo sel isch no weit odo?

B: na get schun

A: get schun + okay danke tschüss

B: tschüss

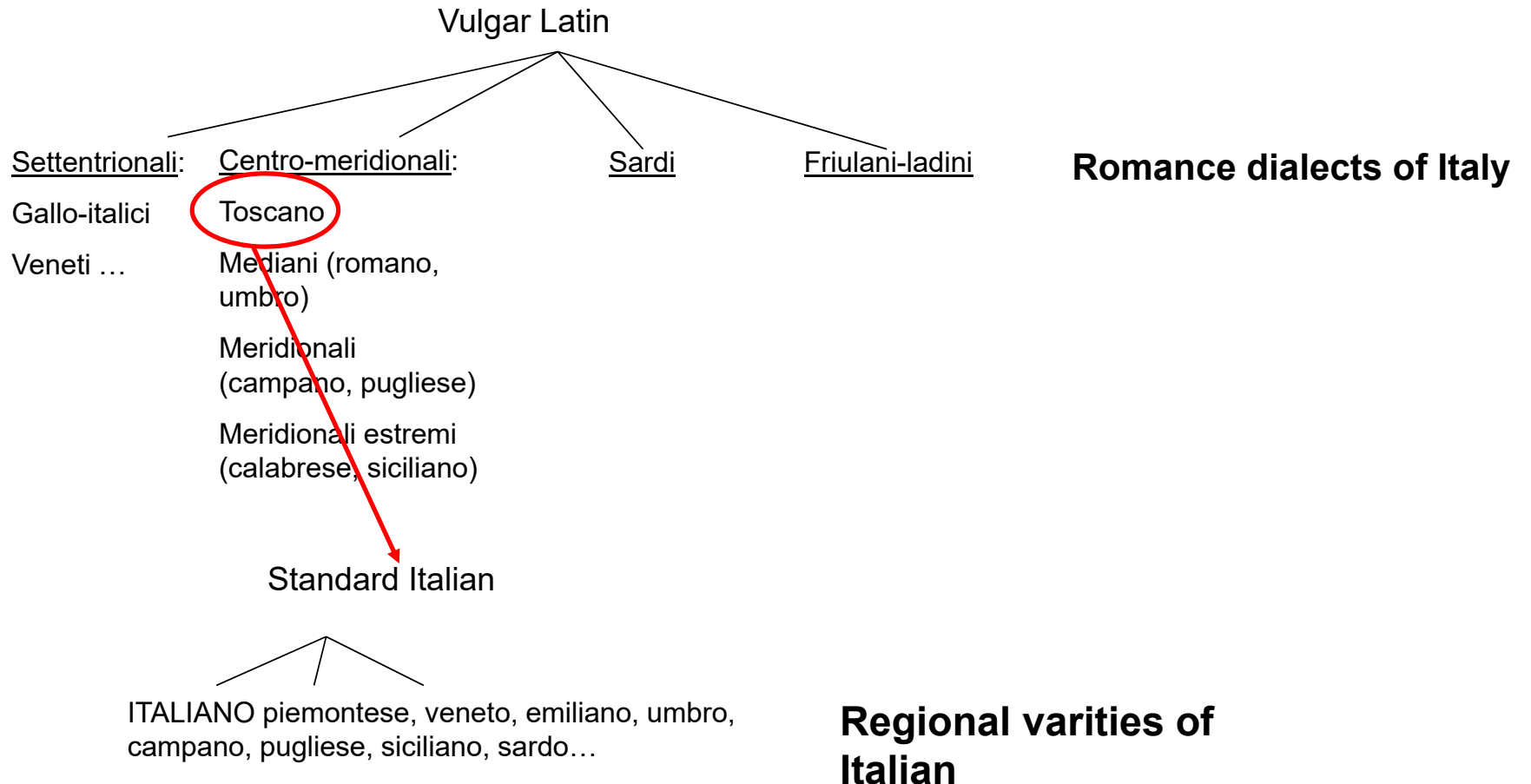


CP035

Dialects and (regional) varieties of Italian

1. Dialects of Italy and (regional) Italian are two very different language systems
2. Dialects developed from the Vulgar Latin and are still spoken today (e.g. Venetian dialect, Sicilian etc.)
3. The regional varieties of Italian (e.g. Venetian Italian) have instead developed from Italian
4. These regional varieties are similar to the notion of dialects in English

Dialects and (regional) varieties of Italian



Dialects and (regional) varieties of Italian

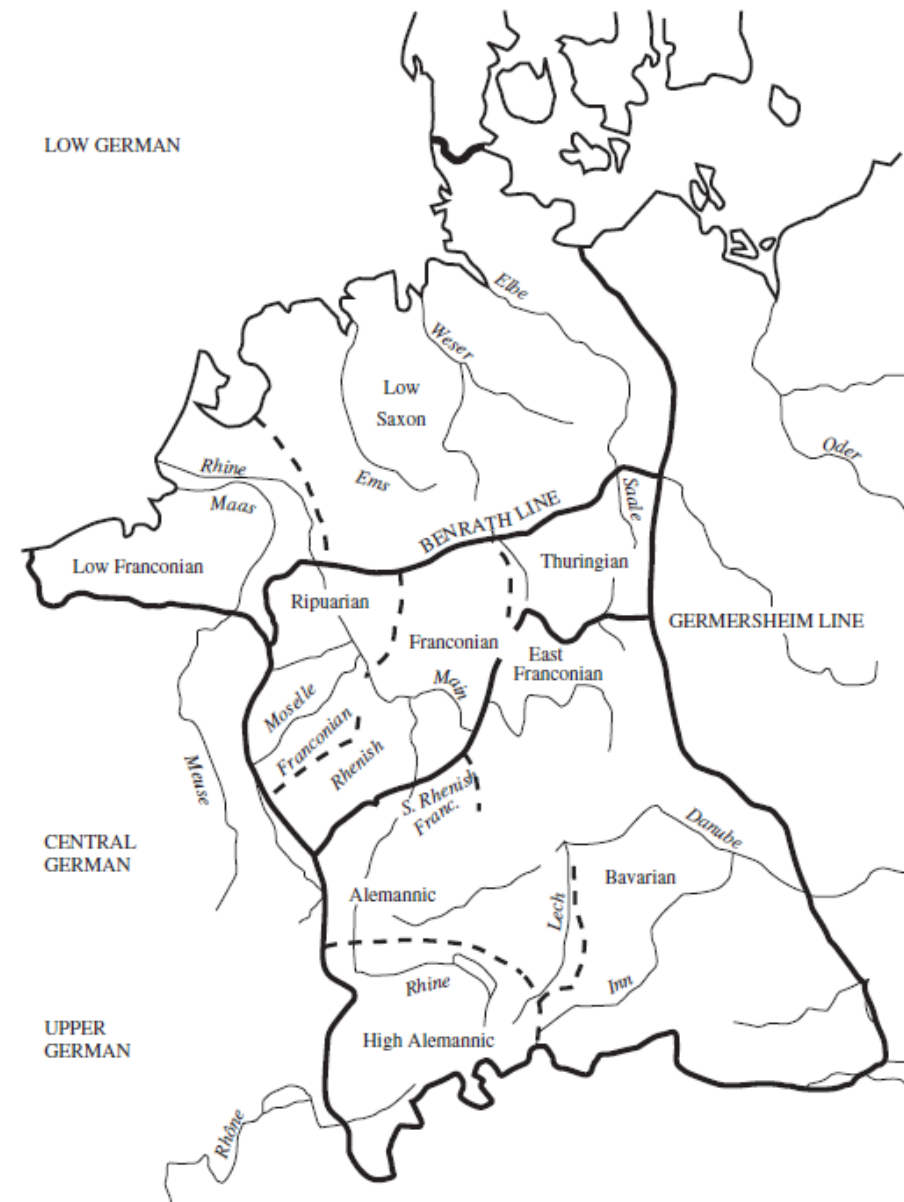
Pellegrini (1977)



Dialects and (regional) varieties of German

- The sociolinguistic situation of the German area is similar to the Italian one, but the distance between Hochdeutsch and dialects (high German) is lower
- German dialects are different from regional varieties of German
 - The German dialects have developed since the separation of the West Germanic group into (Alt)Hochdeutsch and Niederdeutsch (800 AD).
 - The regional German varieties are born in recent times (between late 1800 and early 1900) as regional adaptations (regional Umgangssprachen) to the Neuhochdeutsch

Dialects and (regional) varieties of German



Map 2.1 German dialects around AD 800

Old Upper-German dialects (8th century AD)

Alemannic

Fater unseer, thū pist in himile
uuīhi namun dīnan, qhueme rīhhi dīn
uuerde uuillo diin, sō in himile sōsa in erdu.

Bavarian

Fater unsēr, dū pist in himilum
kauuīhit sī namo dīn, piqhueme rīhhi dīn
uuesa dīn uuillo, sama sō in himile est, sama in erdu.

East Franconian

Fater unser, thū thār bist in himile
sī giheilagōt thin namo, queme thīn rīhhi
sī thīn uuillo, so her in himile ist, so sī her in erdu.

Standard und Dialekt

Heute Abend kommt mein Bruder nach Hause

1 [haent av d nɔxt ghimt mǎẽ bruidə hoəm]

← Dialekto di paese
(valle)

2 [haet aov d nɔxt ghunt mǎe bruidə ha:m]

← Interdialect,
dialekto urbano

3 [haet ɔ:md ghomt mae bru:də dz aoz]

← Tedesco
colloquiale

4 [haøt ɑ:md ghomt maen bru:də na:x haoz]

← Tedesco standard
regionale

Standard und Dialekt / Bozen

Du kannst noch nicht heimgehen

Standard

Du kɔnnst noch nicht heimgehn

Unfeines Deutsch

Du kɔnnsch(t) no/noch net heimgehn

Bozner Deutsch

Du kɔnnsch nou net hoamgiahn

Dialekt

Egger (2001: 50-51)

Standard und Dialekt / Wo?

tschuldigung woasch du ob do irgendwo a Internetcafe isch? (CP079)



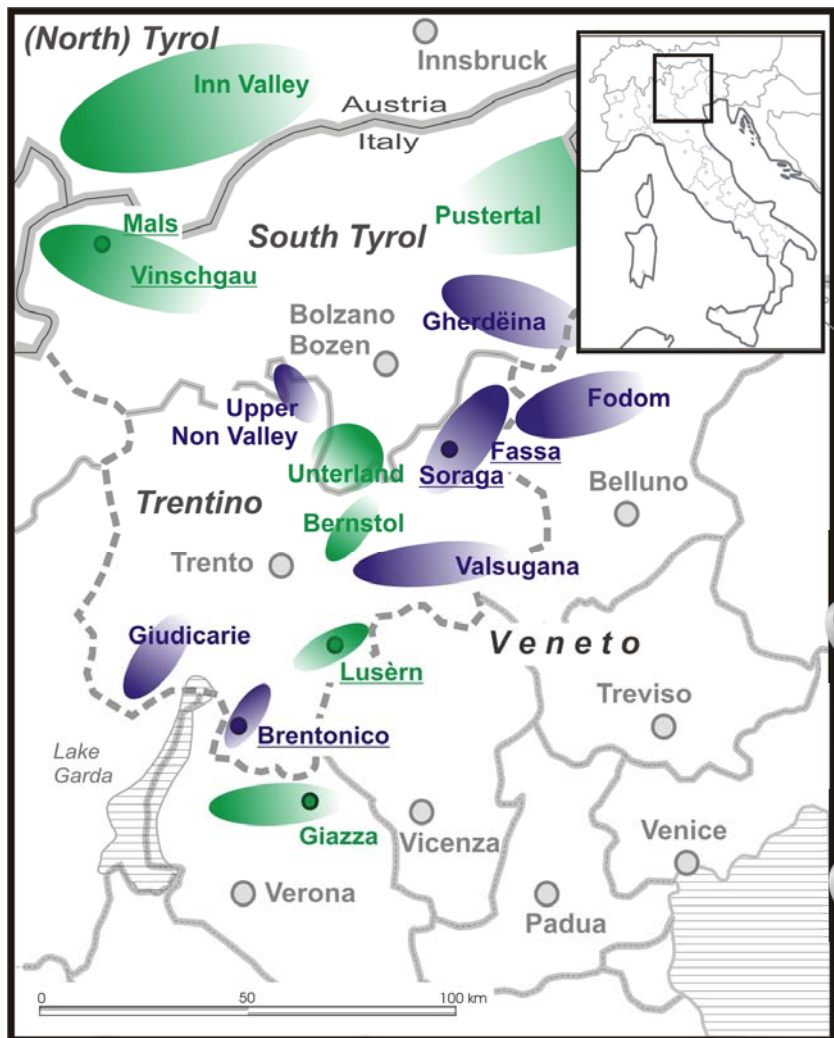
tschuldigung wissen sie wo s Acquarena isch? (CP032)



Weil ich hab eine Besorgung in der Apotheke zumachen aber das ist nicht so dringend, aber ich müsste danach eben Oswaldweg. Ist das da oben? (CP014)



Deutsche Dialektologie - Birgit Alber



green color: Germanic variety - blue color: Romance variety
underlined: data already collected - not underlined: data not yet collected

Ziel: Projekte zu Dialektologie und Sprachkontakt aus dieser Region, in der germanische auf romanische Varietäten treffen. Z.B.

Feldforschung im AThEME-Projekt

Fersentaler Informant, m. 45 Jahre. Elizitation auf

- Italienisch → für Fersentalerisch

scopa	pesn	'Besen
fratello	pruader	'Bruder'
bruciare	prennen	'brennen'
fare	tia'	'tun'

- Tirolerisch → für Trentiner Dialekt

opfl	pom	'Apfel'
pruck	pont	'Brücke'
wenn dr	el me pias	'wenn dir etwas gefällt'
eppes kfollt		/es gefällt mir'

Ladin community

Ladin language

- Ladin is a Romance language spoken in the Italian Central-Eastern Alps by a community of about 30,000 speakers
- Problematic classification of Ladin within Western Romance
- The varieties of Ladin share phonetic-phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical features with the other languages spoken in the Central-Eastern Alps, such as Friulian and Romansh, thus leading to the identification of the Rhaeto-Romance group
- However, in Ladin there are still many linguistic phenomena that connect it to the Romance dialects of Northern Italy. Therefore, a clear assignment of Ladin to a group is by no means a simple and uncontroversial operation

Ladin community

- The Ladin community lives in the valleys around a mountain range called the Sella massif
- Although the valleys are close to each other, communication between the valleys has not always been easy. In addition, after the First World War, the valleys were divided administratively into three provinces: South Tyrol, Trentino and Veneto

Ladin area



Dialects of Ladin

Ladin is subdivided into different dialects that are spoken in the valleys around the Sella massif. The valleys and their respective varieties are:

- (a) Val Badia/Gadertal with two varieties *Marèò* and *Badiòt* (further divided into lower valley variety *Ladin* and upper valley variety *Badiòt*)
- (b) Val Gardena/Gröden/Gherdëina, with *Gherdëina*
- (c) Val di Fassa with *Fascian*, divided into one upper valley variety *Cazet* and two lower valley varieties *Brach* and *Moenat*
- (d) The upper valley of Cordevole river, more specifically the area around the municipality of Livinallongo del Col di Lana (*fodóm*), with *Fodóm*

Sociolinguistics of Ladin

- The Ladin linguistic community is characterized by complex multilingual repertoires that include Italian, German, Tyrolean dialect (southern Bavarian dialect), and Trentino and Veneto dialects (Italo-Roman dialects)
- More specifically, the Badia and Gardena valleys are more in contact with Italian, German and Tyrolean dialect, the Fassa valley with Italian and Trentino dialect, while Livinallongo with Italian and Veneto dialect

Ladin as an endangered language

- The influence of Italian and German in multilingual repertoires poses a threat to the vitality of this language
- Ladin is protected by Italian law (n. 482/1999) as a minority language
- The status of Ladin has been characterized as *threatened*, using the EGIDS scale for assessing language endangerment

Fieldwork - June 2018 (Yifan Yang, Rachel Walker)

- Acoustic recordings of Ladin words acquired in June 2018 in Vigo di Fassa
- The recordings were made onto a laptop computer using a head-mounted USB microphone and Praat software at a sampling frequency of 44,100 Hz and saved as a wav file
- 4 speakers of varieties of Val di Fassa Ladin were recorded: 2 speakers of Brach (both female), 1 speaker of Cazet (female), and 1 speaker of Moenat (male)
- Age range 18–35
- Words elicited in the frame ['dime ____ 'maria] for Brach and Cazet and ['dimo ____ 'maria] for Moenat, meaning 'say ____, Maria'

Consonants

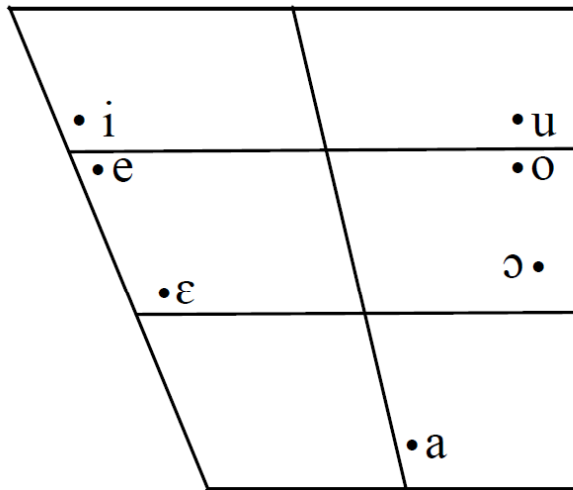
	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental/Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	p b		t d				k g
Affricate			ts	tʃ dʒ	(tʂ) (dʐ)		
Nasal	m		n			ɲ	
Trill			r				
Fricative		f v	s z	ʃ ʒ	(ʂ) (ʐ)		
Lateral			l				
Approximant							

Minimal pairs in Brach

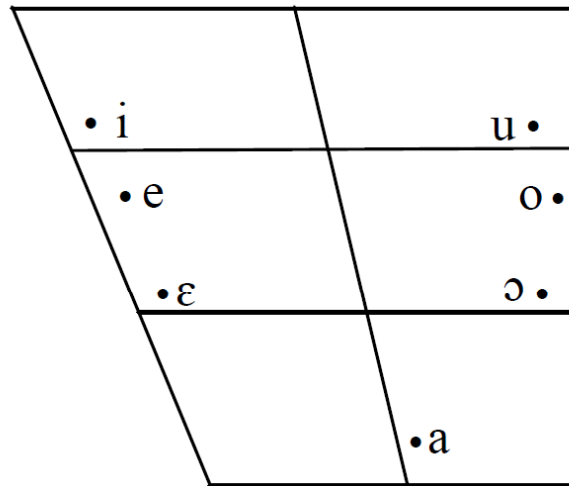
Brach

[p]	[pal] 'pole'	<i>pal</i>	[t]	[tal] 'cut' (noun)	<i>tal</i>	[k]	[kal] 'corn (dead skin)'	<i>cal</i>
				['tapa] 'stage (for sports)'	<i>tapa</i>		['kola] 'filter 3.SG.PRS'	<i>cola</i>
				[ton] 'thunder'	<i>ton</i>			
[b]	[bal] 'dance' (noun)	<i>bal</i>	[d]	[dal] da-l, from-the 'from the'	<i>dal</i>	[g]	['gola] 'throat'	<i>gola</i>
	[bon] 'good'	<i>bon</i>		['data] 'date'	<i>data</i>		['gotʃa] 'drop' (noun)	<i>gocia</i>
	['botʃa] 'mouth'	<i>bocia</i>		[don] 'gift'	<i>don</i>			
				[dut] 'all, everything'	<i>dut</i>			

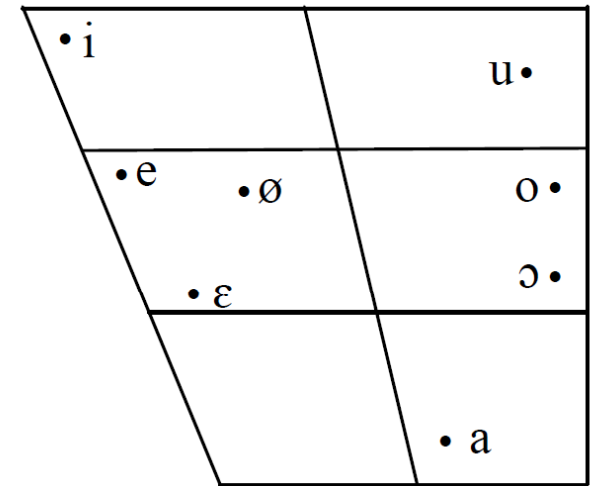
Vowels



Brach



Cazet



Moenat

Minimal pairs in Brach

Brach

i / u / o

['pitsa]	<i>piza</i>	‘itch’
['putsa]	<i>puza</i>	‘bad smell’
['potsa]	<i>poza</i>	‘puddle of water’

i vs. e

[pik]	<i>pich</i>	‘pick’
[pek]	<i>pech</i>	‘baker’

e vs. o

[pet]	<i>pet</i>	‘fart’
[pots]	<i>poz</i>	‘water well; puddle of water’

e vs. ε

[petʃ]	<i>pec</i>	‘fir tree’
[pets]	<i>pez</i>	‘period of time’

ε vs. ɔ

[tɛk]	<i>tech</i>	‘soft’
[tɔk]	<i>toch</i>	‘piece’

Diphthongs

- There are seven diphthongs in Moenat, including /eu, ɔu, au, ei, oi, øi, ɛi, ai/

<i>Diphthong</i>	<i>Transcription</i>	<i>Orthography</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
[eu]	['zeneure]	<i>zeneure</i>	‘juniper’
[ɔu]	[lou]	<i>lou</i>	‘wolf’
	[zɔu]	<i>jou</i>	‘yolk’
[au]	[lau]	<i>l'au</i>	‘the bee (F)’/ ‘the grandfather (M)’
	[au'ta]	<i>auta</i>	‘high (F)’
	[naus]	<i>nàuz</i>	‘trough’
	[sautɕ]	<i>sauc</i>	‘jump (PL)’
[ei]	[pei]	<i>pei</i>	‘body hair (PL)’
	[deitɕ]	<i>deic</i>	‘finger (PL)’
[oi]	[doitɕ]	<i>doic</i>	‘sweet’
	[doi]	<i>doi</i>	‘two’
	['oitar]	<i>oitar</i>	‘to turn’
[øi]	[vøit]	<i>vöit</i>	‘empty’
	[(z)møi]	<i>(s)möi</i>	‘soaking’
	[ʃføi]	<i>sföi</i>	‘sheet of paper’
	['bøisol]	<i>böizöl</i>	‘jar’